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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
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| 10/518,780 | 05/11/2005 | Matthias Brunner | ZIMR/0014 | 3146 |
| 7590 | 05/14/2007 | | EXAMINER | |
| Moser Patterson & Sheridan Zimmermann & Partner Suite 1500 3040 Post Oak Boulevard Houston, TX 77056 | | | VELEZ, ROBERTO | |
| | | | ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
| | | | 2829 | |
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|--|
| Office Action Summary | Application No. | Applicant(s) | |
| | 10/518,780 | BRUNNER, MATTHIAS | |
| | Examiner Roberto Velez | Art Unit 2829 | |

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 15 February 2007.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 30-58 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) 33-36,38,46 and 47 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 30-32,37,39-45 and 48-58 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>12/04/03</u> / <u>04/05/05</u> . | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 30-58 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Applicant argues that it is unclear Jenkins teaches or suggest the data select control pads 29 are larger in size than the probe pads 23 from the schematic drawing Figure 1A. The Examiner wants to point out that in Fig. 3 of Jenkins probe pads 23 are shown larger in size than select control pads 29. Even though Jenkins doesn't specifically points out in the written disclosure probe pads 23 being larger in size than select control pads 29, it would be obvious to have probe pads 23 being larger in size than select control pads 29 for the purpose of lowering the position of the probe and thereby reducing the cost of the inspection device.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claim 30-31, 37, 39-41, 42-45, 48-52 are 55-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jenkins et al. (US Pat. 6,437,596)*.

Regarding claim 30, *Jenkins et al.* shows (Figures 1A-3) a drive electronics for driving an optoelectronic device with a matrix of picture elements, having a drive circuit, wherein the drive circuit [19] comprises: input terminals

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[301] and output terminals [DL₀-DL₃, 32₀-32₃]; a first arrangement of contact areas [29] connected with the input terminals [301] of the drive circuit [19]; and a second arrangement of contact areas [23] connected with the input terminals [301] of the drive circuit [19] directly or via another component, the second arrangement of contact areas [23] serves for pattern generation during test mode (Col. 1, Ln 33-37 and Col. 6, Ln 33-41).

Jenkins et al. is silent about disclosing wherein the contact areas of the second arrangement of contact areas [23] are larger than the contact areas of the first arrangement of contact areas [29].

It would have been obvious to have the contact areas of the second arrangement of contact areas [23] larger than the contact areas of the first arrangement of contact areas [29] for the purpose of lowering the position of the probe and thereby reducing the cost of the inspection device.

Regarding claim 31, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 30.

Jenkins et al. is silent about disclosing wherein: the number of input terminals of the drive circuit by which the drive circuit is connected with the second arrangement of contact areas is at most 5% of the number of output terminals of the drive circuit by which the drive circuit is connected with the control lines of the matrix of picture elements.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have the number of input terminals of the drive circuit

by which the drive circuit is connected with the second arrangement of contact areas is at most 5% of the number of output terminals of the drive circuit by which the drive circuit is connected with the control lines of the matrix of picture elements, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. Also, it would be obvious for the purpose of reducing the cost of the inspection device.

Regarding claim 37, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 30; in addition, *Jenkins et al.* shows (Fig. 3) wherein: the second arrangement of contact areas [23] is directly connected with the drive circuit [19].

Regarding claim 39, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 30; in addition, *Jenkins et al.* shows (Figures 1A and 3) wherein: the first arrangement of contact areas [29] comprises one or more first pads, the second arrangement of contact areas [23] comprises one or more second pads, and the number of second pads of the second arrangement of contact areas [23] is at most 90% of the number of first pads of the first arrangement of contact areas [29].

Regarding claim 40, the arguments used for the rejection of claims 30 and 39 regarding this feature, also apply.

Regarding claims 41 and 44, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 30 or 42.

Jenkins et al. is silent about disclosing wherein the second pads of the second arrangement of contact areas have a dimension of at least 100 μ m.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to have the second pads of the second arrangement of contact areas have a dimension of at least 100 μ m, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. Also, it would be obvious for the purpose of reducing the space occupied by the inspection device.

Regarding claim 42, *Jenkins et al.* shows (Figures 1A-3) an arrangement of test contact areas for providing signals for generating a test pattern to an optoelectronic device comprising a matrix of picture elements, comprising: at least one pad [29]; at least one connection of the at least one pad [29] with a drive circuit [19] directly or via another component, which is provided with signals via an arrangement of operational contact areas during normal operation (Col. 5, Ln 47-54);

Jenkins et al. is silent about disclosing wherein the arrangement of test contact areas [23] is larger than the arrangement of operational contact areas [29].

It would have been obvious to have the arrangement of test contact areas [23] is larger than the arrangement of operational contact areas [29] for the purpose of lowering the position of the probe and thereby reducing the cost of the inspection device.

Regarding claim 43, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 42; in addition, *Jenkins et al.* shows (Fig. 3) wherein: the drive circuit

[19] has input terminals [301] and output terminals [DL₀-DL₃, 32₀-32₃], and wherein the at least one connection [29] is connected with at least one of the input terminals [301].

Regarding claim 45, the arguments used for the rejection of claims 39 and 42 regarding this feature, also apply.

Regarding claim 48, the arguments used for the rejection of claims 37 and 42 regarding this feature, also apply.

Regarding claim 49, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 30; in addition, *Jenkins et al.* shows (Figures 1A-3) an optoelectronic device, comprising: a matrix of picture elements (array of 12); and a drive electronics [19] according to claim 30.

Regarding claim 50, *Jenkins et al.* shows (Figures 1A-3) a method for testing an optoelectronic device, comprising: a) making contact (using probes) between an external control [40, 46] and an arrangement of test contact areas [23] which are larger than operational contact areas [29]; b) providing an input terminal [301] of a drive circuit [19] directly or via another component with input signals via the arrangement of test contact areas [23] to generate a test pattern on a matrix of picture elements (array of 12) (Col. 1, Ln 33-37 and Col. 6, Ln 33-41); and c) testing the picture elements [12] of the matrix of picture elements (Col. 1, Ln 33-37).

Jenkins et al. is silent about disclosing wherein test contact areas [23], which are larger than operational contact areas [29].

It would have been obvious to have test contact areas [23], which are larger than operational contact areas [29] for the purpose of lowering the position of the probe and thereby reducing the cost of the inspection device.

Regarding claim 51, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 50; in addition, *Jenkins et al.* discloses wherein: the input signals [301] generate a periodic test pattern (Col. 6, Ln 33-41).

Regarding claim 52, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 50; in addition, *Jenkins et al.* discloses wherein: the input signals [301] generate a vertically, horizontally or diagonally periodic test pattern (Col. 6, Ln 28-33).

Regarding claim 55, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 50; in addition, *Jenkins et al.* shows (Fig. 1A and 3) wherein step c) comprises the following steps: c1) testing (using 46, 40 and probes) the picture elements [12] in a portion of the matrix of picture elements; c2) shifting (using [301]) the optoelectronic device; and c3) testing (using 46, 40 and probes) the picture elements [12] in a further portion of the matrix of picture elements.

Regarding claim 56, *Jenkins et al.* shows (Figures 1A-3) a method for manufacturing a drive electronics of an optoelectronic device having a matrix of picture elements, comprising: a) providing a drive circuit [19]; b) connecting control lines [18] of the matrix of picture elements (array of 12) with output terminals [DL₀-DL₃, 32₀-32₃] of the drive circuit [19]; c) providing a first arrangement of contact areas [29]; d) connecting the first arrangement of contact

areas [29] with input terminals [301] of the drive circuit [19]; e) providing a second arrangement of contact areas [23], wherein said second arrangement of contact areas [23] serve for pattern generation during test mode (Col. 1, Ln 33-37 and Col. 6, Ln 33-41); and f) connecting the second arrangement of contact areas [23] with input terminals [301] of the drive circuit [19] directly or via another component.

Jenkins et al. is silent about disclosing second arrangement of contact areas [23] being larger than the contact areas of said first arrangement of contact areas [29].

It would have been obvious to have second arrangement of contact areas [23] being larger than the contact areas of said first arrangement of contact areas [29] for the purpose of lowering the position of the probe and thereby reducing the cost of the inspection device.

Regarding claim 57, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claims 30 or 50; in addition, *Jenkins et al.* shows (Fig 1B) an optoelectronic device (array of 12).

Regarding claim 58, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 49; in addition, *Jenkins et al.* discloses wherein at least parts of the second arrangement of contact areas [23] are removed (Col. 7, Ln 39-52).

4. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jenkins et al. (US Pat. 6,437,596)* in view of *Kim et al. (US Pat. 6,636,288)*.

Regarding claim 32, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 30.

Jenkins et al. fails to disclose wherein the first arrangement of contact areas serves for picture generation during normal operation. However, *Kim et al.* discloses wherein the first arrangement of contact areas serves for picture generation during normal operation (Col 1, Ln 35-38).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of *Kim et al.* into the device of *Jenkins et al.* by providing first arrangement of contact areas for picture generation. The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify *Jenkins et al.* in the manner set forth above for the purpose of being able to use the device and test it simultaneously for the purpose of saving time.

5. Claim 53 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jenkins et al.* (US Pat. 6,437,596) in view of *Henley* (US Pat. 5,432,461).

Regarding claim 53, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 50.

Jenkins et al. fails to disclose wherein the picture elements are tested with a beam of charged particles or laser radiation. However, *Henley* shows (Fig. 1) wherein the picture elements are tested with a beam of charged particles or laser radiation.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of *Henley* into the device of

Jenkins et al. by testing the picture elements with a beam of charged particles or laser radiation. The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify *Jenkins et al.* in the manner set forth above for the purpose of testing the picture elements without using mechanical contact in order to avoid material corrosion.

6. Claim 54 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over *Jenkins et al. (US Pat. 6,437,596)* in view of *Kim (US Pat. 6,486,927)*.

Regarding claim 54, *Jenkins et al.* discloses everything as claimed above in claim 50.

Jenkins et al. fails to disclose further comprising the step of: a vacuum is generated in the vicinity of the optoelectronic device to be tested. However, *Kim* discloses wherein a vacuum is generated in the vicinity of the optoelectronic device to be tested (Col 5, Ln 43-48).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of *Kim* into the device of *Jenkins et al.* by providing a vacuum is generated in the vicinity of the optoelectronic device to be tested. The ordinary artisan would have been motivated to modify *Jenkins et al.* in the manner set forth above for the purpose of attaching and securing the optoelectronic device to a stage while testing it.

Conclusion

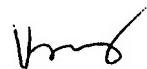
7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Roberto Velez whose telephone number is 571-

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272-8597. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00am-4:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nguyen Ha can be reached on 571-272-1678. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.



Roberto Velez
Patent Examiner

HA TRAN NGUYEN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

